

TEMPORARY HALT TO "LEAK" INQUIRY

House Committee Wants to Give
Brokers Time to Produce
Records of Dealings.

HEARINGS AGAIN NEXT WEEK

Names of Customers Who Are
Found Not to Be Involved
Will Not Be Revealed.

NEW YORK, January 24.—To give
Stock Exchange brokers time to pro-
duce records of the dealings of their
customers during the time the interna-
tional peace situation was a factor in
the stock market, the Rules Commis-
tee of the House suspended today its
"leak" inquiry and returned to Wash-
ington. The members will come back
probably next Tuesday, by which time
it is expected the brokers' accounts
will have been examined by the com-
mittee's experts.

The committee expects to learn from
these accounts who were the big op-
erators in the market prior to the
publication of the President's peace
note, and will then summon these in-
dividuals to find out if they had any
advance information on the note, and,
if so, where they got it.

The adjournment came after the com-
mittee had been informed by Chairman
Samuel F. Street, of the Stock Exchange
clearing-house committee, that it would
be physically impossible for the 600
or so brokerage houses belonging to
the exchange to produce the desired
data within two weeks or a month.
This was in conflict with an earlier
statement by President H. G. Noble, of
the exchange, who thought the first
responses might come within a day or
two.

PROVIDES FOR CONCEALMENT OF NAMES OF CUSTOMERS

The committee went into executive
session on the subject with Messrs.
Street and Noble and its experts. The
result was that the committee sub-
mitted to the board of governors of
the exchange a supplemental request
to be transmitted to the brokers, which
was expected not only to simplify the
bookkeeping task of furnishing the de-
sired data, but also to provide for con-
cealment of the names of customers
whom the committee finds need not to
be involved in the inquiry.

Under the new scheme, the actual
accounts are to be submitted in one
envelope and the name of the customer
in another, with a common symbol for
both. If the account on examination
appears innocent, the envelope contain-
ing the name will remain sealed.

The board of governors agreed to
submit the request, and the committee
went away assuming that the brokers
would accede to it, but the commit-
tee's counsel, Sherman L. Whipple,
made it plain that if any broker dis-
sented, the power of Congress would
be used to force him to reveal the in-
formation desired, with small regard
moreover, for any desire in his case
to keep confidential the names of his
customers.

Already the committee's experts have
the Stock Exchange clearing-house
sheets under examination, and have a
list of brokerage houses which sold
stocks heavily just prior to the publi-
cation of the note. One of the documents
showing net sales on December 12 of
15,600 shares of the United States Steel
by an unnamed firm was submitted to
the committee in its public session to-
day. It was brought out that this did
not indicate necessarily that the sales
were for the short side of the ac-
count, but furnished a clue. The exact
nature of the sales of the experts con-
firmed by examining the firm's books.

COUNSEL POUNDS AWAY
ON "SHORT" FEATURE

As was the case yesterday, the com-
mittee's counsel, in examining wit-
nesses to-day pounded away at the
"short" sale feature of stock market
speculation. It seemed to be Mr.
Whipple's purpose to show that the
opportunities of the public to make
profits against pools organized to op-
erate on the "short" side were slim.
In questioning President Noble on this
subject particularly as to whether
stocks in diminished circulation were
not withdrawn from the market as un-
available for short operation, Mr.
Whipple was assailed by Representative
The Congressman accused the
attorney of impugning Noble's sincerity.
Whipple denied any such intention.

CHIPERFIELD OBJECTS TO METHODS OF WHIPPLE

During examination of Noble regard-
ing the retiring of securities from the
market, attorney and witness failed
to agree on interpretation of a pool.
Whipple then asked Noble if he had
not had one thing in mind and said
another. Chipperfield interrupted.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I don't
think the statement of the witness
ought to be impugned."

Chipperfield, apparently excited,
stared defiantly at Whipple. The lat-
ter, seemingly disturbed, paused a
moment and then addressed Chairman
Henry and the witness. "If I im-
pugned the statement of the witness,
I certainly do not intend to," he said.
"Do you think I impugned the wit-
ness, Mr. Chairman?"

"I want it in the record," Chip-
perfield declared emphatically, "that I
object. I want to say that now, so
that some day I can make a comment
which I desire to make. As an indi-
vidual member of this committee I am
going to follow certain lines without
regard to counsel or the rest of the
committee."

Chairman Henry explained that he
did not think Mr. Whipple intended to
impugn the statement of the witness.
Mr. Whipple said it was thought he
had impugned Mr. Noble, he would
apologize.

"I want to say that I, for one, am
impressed with the spirit of co-opera-
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Hadfield's Halted on U. S. Contract

British Government Refuses Per-
mission, So Long As Exigen-
cies of War Continue.

LONDON, January 24.—The British
government has refused permission to
the Hadfield, Limited, to proceed with
work on the contract for shells for the
American navy "so long as the
exigencies of war continue."

The announcement is made in the
form of an official notice by Mr. Chris-
topher Addison, the Minister of Munitions,
in which attention is called to the
fact that the entire steel output is
under his control.

OFFICIAL NOTICE NOT YET RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, January 24.—
Contracts were awarded Hadfield's,
Limited, for \$3,141,000 worth of four-
teen and sixteen-inch armor-piercing
shells at about 2500 apiece less than
the lowest American bid. As these
shells are for reserve ammunition, it
is possible that no further efforts to
let contracts for them will be made,
pending construction of the govern-
ment projectile factory, already au-
thorized. Secretary Daniels had not
received to-night official notice that
the British government had declined to
permit Hadfield's to fill its contracts.
The secretary pointed out that the de-
partment now has available \$1,500,000
for a government projectile factory,
which it has been determined to locate
with the armor plant, for which a site
is still to be selected. It will take
about a year to complete it.

AT WORK ON NEW NAVAL BILL

House Subcommittee Provides for Three
Battleships, One Battle Cruiser
and Subsidary Craft.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Three
battleships, one battle cruiser and sub-
sidary craft are provided in a naval
appropriation bill completed to-day by
a subcommittee of the House Naval
Committee. The measure carries a
total of \$253,000,000 for naval needs
next year, and will be submitted to the
full committee on Monday.

The bill provides that if the depart-
ment fails to get satisfactory bids for the
ships from private builders, \$125,000,000
shall be authorized for the equip-
ment of navy-yards so that the vessels
may be built in such government
yards as the Secretary of the Navy
may designate.

The limit of cost of battle cruisers
is increased from \$16,500,000 to \$19,000,000
each, and of scout cruisers from
\$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF DEFENSE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The
House Fortifications Committee to-day
reported favorably a \$10,000,000 bill
providing a comprehensive scheme of
defense for New York harbor, eight
sixteen-inch mortars for Cape Henry,
two sixteen-inch guns for Puget Sound,
\$14,000,000 for an elaborate air service
for coast defense and \$50,000 for anti-
aircraft guns.

Emplacements are provided also for
eighteen twelve-inch long-range guns,
which the War Department contem-
plates placing at Pensacola, Portland,
Me., Boston, Fort Hancock, Fort Dela-
ware, Galveston and New Bedford.

The coast defense airship project
contemplates the maintenance of one
squadron each in the Philippines and
Hawaii, the completion and main-
tenance of six reserve squadrons in con-
tinental United States, each squadron
getting an appropriation of \$600,000.

TO SEE CANADIAN OFFICIALS

Members of Federal Trade Commission
Go to Ottawa in Connection With
Newspaper Prices.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Vice-
Chairman Harris and Commissioner
Parry, the Federal Trade Commission,
announced to-day, have gone to Ot-
tawa, Canada, to consult Canadian gov-
ernment officials about a recent order
in council fixing the prices of news-
print paper in Canada.

The commissioners will go from Ot-
tawa to Chicago for a conference on
Friday between American newspaper
publishers and Canadian and American
paper manufacturers. The meeting
was called by manufacturers who hope
to further the Federal Trade Commis-
sion's efforts for relief of an apparent
newsprint shortage.

The Canadian decree, not only fixed
newsprint prices at \$10 a ton advance
over last year's contract, but limited
exports to 50 per cent of a mill's ca-
pacity. The export prohibition, how-
ever, was annulled yesterday, dis-
patches said, though the maximum
price provision is expected to go into
effect within a few days. It applies
only to sales in Canada, and will have
no direct effect in the United States.

TELEPHONE INCOME GROWS

All American Companies Report Total
Revenue of \$24,976,258 for
October.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Ameri-
can telephone companies had a total
revenue of \$24,976,258 for October, an
increase of nearly 14 per cent over last
year, according to statistics made pub-
lic to-day by the Interstate Commerce
Commission. Net operating income for
the month was \$6,920,199, nearly 30
per cent of the total revenue.

The total number of telephones
operated by the reporting companies
was 7,080,314, an increase of 609,817, or
about 10 per cent over last year. While
operating revenues increased about 14
per cent, expenses increased approxi-
mately 15-1-2 per cent.

For the ten months ending with Oc-
tober, returns to the commission show
the companies received total revenues
of \$24,377,047, an increase of nearly 12
per cent over last year, of which \$65-
\$22,632 was net operating income.

KILLS PROVISION TO FORBID STRIKES

Senate Committee, by Vote of 10
to 5, Turns Down Presi-
dent's Suggestion.

FIGHT TO FLOOR OF SENATE

Representatives of Brotherhoods
Ask Permission to Suggest
Changes in Pending Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—For the
second time since it began considera-
tion of railroad legislation to supple-
ment the Adamson law, the Senate In-
terstate Commerce Committee to-day
declined to approve a provision sug-
gested by President Wilson, prohibiting
a strike or lockout.

The vote was 10 to 5, with three
Democrats—Senators Underwood,
Smith, of South Carolina, and Thomp-
son—voting with the Republicans in
the negative.

On the first vote ten days ago the
committee turned down this provision,
7 to 2. A further effort may be made
to win the committee's approval, and
if this is unsuccessful, a fight will be
made for the provision on the floor of
the Senate.

Chairman Newlands to-night said
the committee was still at work on an
investigation bill with this feature
eliminated, and was confident that ap-
proval would be given a measure that
would prevent obstructions to inter-
state commerce without actually for-
bidding a strike.

DESIRES TO SUGGEST CHANGES IN BILLS

The action of the committee came
shortly after representatives of the
four railroad brotherhoods informed
President Wilson that they desired to
suggest changes to the bills now pend-
ing. The President asked that the sug-
gestions be submitted in writing, and
promised to give them careful con-
sideration. The brotherhood leaders
declined to make public their proposals
at this time, but it is understood they
follow the lines indicated in hearings
before the House committee, and pro-
vide for a permanent investigating
commission, composed partly of em-
ployees and employees, without any
arbitrary limitation feature.

The Senate committee adopted a
provision for a board of investigation,
to be appointed by the President when
occasion arises, which would be called
into being only in case the present
Federal Board of Mediation and Con-
ciliation failed to settle a controversy.
The board would be authorized to in-
vestigate and report, not only the
facts, but its reasons as to the
merits of each side.

TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE

When the committee concluded its
work for the day it had reached a
provision designed to prevent obstruc-
tion of interstate commerce without
interference with the right to strike.
The suggestion before it would make
it a misdemeanor, punishable by six
months imprisonment or a fine of \$100,
for a railroad employee who has quit
work to obstruct the mails or the
passage of interstate commerce.

The bill includes the suggested pro-
vision authorizing the President to
take over and operate the railroads in
case of military necessity. Opposition
to the proposal has been manifested
by railroad men if the authorization is
to extend not only to cases of war or
threatened war or insurrection, but to
emergencies in peace times.

PRESIDENT MAKES TWO VISITS TO HIS OFFICE IN CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Presi-
dent Wilson made two visits to his of-
fice in the Capitol to-day for confer-
ences, in spite of criticism of his
course voiced in the Senate yesterday
by Senator Jones, of Washington, and
repeated freely in the cloak-rooms by
other Republicans.

The Senate remained in session
while the President was seeing callers
in his office, just outside the Senate
chamber. The door of the room was
left open, and Senators passing in and
out could hear snatches of his conver-
sations. Many of the Democrats stop-
ped in, at least for a moment, to shake
hands with him.

On previous visits the President's
conferences have been devoted entirely
to parts of his legislative program,
but to-day he had appointments with
several men and women outside of
Congress, including Mrs. Cumming
Story, president-general of the Daughters
of the American Revolution; Frank P.
Glass, vice-president of the American
Newspaper Publishers' Association,
and Mrs. George Bass, of Chi-
cago, chief of the women's bureau of
the Democratic National Committee.

Leaving the White House after
lunch, Mr. Wilson spent an hour in
his Capitol office, and then went for
a long walk with Secretary Tumulty.

The only conference to-day having
a direct bearing on the legislative
program was with Majority Leader
Kitchin, of the House. Mr. Kitchin
told the President in detail of the
revenue bill agreed upon by the House
 Ways and Means Committee, and of
efforts being made to speed up the
legislative machinery.

CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE

Mrs. Byrne Has Tasted Neither Food
Nor Water Since Reaching
Prison on Monday.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Mrs.
Ethel Byrne, sentenced to thirty days
in the penitentiary at Blackwell's
island for spreading birth-control
propaganda, continued her hunger
strike to-day. She announced that she
had tasted neither food nor water since
she was sent to the island on Monday.

Mrs. Byrne, who is a sister of Mrs.
Margaret Sanger, is being watched by
the prison physicians. They said to-
night her condition was "good."

PERSHING'S TROOPS MOVE NORTHWARD

Ojo Federico to Be Temporary
Field Headquarters of Pun-
itive Expedition.

OUTPOST LEAVES EL VALLE

De Facto Forces to Police West-
ern Chihuahua After Evac-
uation of Americans.

EL PASO, TEX., January 24.—Ojo
Federico, eighty miles north of Colonia
Dublan, Chihuahua, will be the tem-
porary field headquarters of the Ameri-
can punitive expedition during the
withdrawal operations, it was learned
to-day. After retirement of the Ameri-
can troops, Major-General Pershing
and his staff will proceed to the border
at Columbus, N. M., in the rear of the
expeditionary column.

General Pershing has perfected his
plans for moving the headquarters
equipment to Ojo Federico within the
next two days, and it was considered
probable that he had already sent ad-
vance detachments there to establish
the headquarters camp.

El Valle (San Buena Ventura) was
permanently abandoned as an outpost
of the American expedition at dawn
to-day when the Fifth United States
Cavalry, which had been acting as a
rear guard for this preliminary with-
drawal movement, started northward.

DE FACTO TROOPS TO POLICE WESTERN CHIHUAHUA

JUAREZ, MEX., January 24.—Two
thousand de facto troops reached
Jimenez, Chihuahua, early to-day from
Torreón en route to Chihuahua City
to police Western Chihuahua after the
evacuation of the American punitive
expedition, an official message from
Jimenez stated. These troops were sent
north following the receipt of orders
from General Obregon, Minister of
War.

It was officially stated that another
force of 10,000 was leaving Mexico City
for Chihuahua to occupy the evacuated
territory. The telegraph line was
working to Torreón to-day for the first
time in two weeks, and the railroad
was being repaired near Ortiz, where
Villa followers burned a number of
bridges.

GENERAL FURQUEN LEFT CHIHUAHUA CITY YESTERDAY FOR A RECON- NOITERING TRIP WEST. HE EXPECTED TO GO AS FAR AS LA JUNA IN SEARCH OF VILLA.

General Francisco Furquen left Chi-
huahua City yesterday for a recon-
noitering trip west. He expected to
go as far as La Juna in search of
Villa.

U. S. WILL ASK CARRANZA TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Coin-
cident with the withdrawal of General
Pershing's force from Mexico, an ur-
gent appeal probably will be sent by
the United States to Carranza to make
every possible effort to protect forei-
gners in the district that has been
occupied by American troops for the
past ten months.

Fear is felt particularly for the
safety of the many Chinese, who have
been purveyors of supplies to the
Americans. It was said at the State
Department to-day that if the Chinese
considered themselves in danger, and
chose to cross into the United States,
no objection would be made, in spite
of the act excluding them. They will
not be given freedom to move at will
in American territory, but will have
the right of asylum so long as it ap-
pears to be dangerous for them to re-
turn to Mexico.

The administration is manifestly
much interested in the continued mo-
bilization of Villa forces at strategic
points in the north, and considerable
speculation was aroused by a report
to-day that the rebels had cut the rail-
road south of Chihuahua. It was felt
this might interfere materially with
movement of the de facto govern-
ment forces that are expected to gar-
rison the district now held by Pershing.

Information reached here to-day
that diplomatic agents of both Great
Britain and France in Mexico had pro-
tested formally against the recent
seizure of the metallic reserve of the
National Bank and the Bank of Lon-
don and Mexico. A new inquiry as to
the facts probably will be made, and
if it is shown that any Americans
were interested as stockholders or as
depositors, a further communication
may be addressed to the Carranza gov-
ernment.

GUESTS OF MRS. ASTOR

Representatives of New York's East
Side Touch Elbows With Wealthy
Society Women.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Residents
of New York's East Side touched el-
bows with wealthy society women in
the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor, on
Fifth Avenue, to-day at a luncheon
at the residence of Mrs. Astor's plan to
Americanize New York City's alien
population.

The event was unique in the house-
hold which had been the scene of the city's
most brilliant social functions under
the leadership of Mrs. John Jacob As-
tor. Representatives of social settle-
ments of all denominations attended, as
well as the residents of the Yorkville
District, all intent on aiding Mrs. Astor
in furthering the movements to make
good citizens of the rich and poor
alike.

Mrs. Astor said the need of the city
was a neighborhood spirit that would
bring "First and Fifth Avenues to-
gether."

Nominated by President.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—
William H. McClendon, Amite, La., was
nominated to-day by the President to
be Assistant United States Treasurer
at New Orleans.

William D. Lawrence was named
postmaster at Bryan, Tex.

Wilson's Peace Aims Not Possible Now, Declares Bonar Law

Silence of Neutrals in Face
of German Barbarism
Makes Other Means
Necessary.

BRISTOL, January 24 (via London).—
Addressing a meeting to-night in con-
nection with the war-labor campaign,
Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the
Exchequer and member of the British
War Council, made the following re-
ply to President Wilson's speech to the
United States Senate:

"The end of war is peace. The Ger-
mans made us what they have called
an offer of peace. It received from the
allied governments the reply which it
deserved—the only possible reply.

"Most of you have, however, I pre-
sume, read the speech by President
Wilson, which appeared in yesterday's
papers. It is a frank speech, and it
is right that any member of one of the
allied governments who refers to it
should speak with equal frankness. It
is impossible that he and we can look
on it from the same point of view.

"The head of a great neutral nation,
whatever his private views may be—
and I know as little as any of you
what they are—must adopt a neutral
attitude. America is very far removed
from the horrors of this war. We are
in the midst of them. America is neu-
tral. We are not neutral. We believe
that the essence of this conflict is a
question which is as old as time—the
difference between right and wrong.
We believe, we know, that this war is
a war of naked aggression; that crimes
which have accompanied the conduct
of the war, which have been unknown
in the world for centuries, are small
in comparison with the initial crime
of plunging the world into war by
cold-blooded calculation because those
responsible thought it would pay.

PROPOSAL IS NOT ALTOGETHER UTOPIAN

"President Wilson's speech has this
aim: to gain peace now and secure
peace for the future. That is our aim,
and our only aim. He hoped to secure
this by a league of peace, and he not
only spoke in favor of such a league,
but he is trying to induce the Ameri-
can Senate to take the steps neces-
sary to give effect to it. It is impos-
sible to regard this proposal as
something altogether utopian.

"You know that almost up to our
own day duelling continued, and just
as the settling of private disputes by
the sword has now become unthink-
able, so, I think, we may hope that
the time will come when all the nar-
row questions of the world will play the
part which Cromwell described as his life-
work—to act as constable and keep
peace. That time will come, I hope.

"But this whole subject is not an
abstract question for the future. It is
a question of life and death now. In
judging whether that result can be
secured by his methods, it is impos-
sible for us to forget the past. For gen-
eral humane men, men of good will
among all nations, have striven by
the Hague convention, by peace con-
ferences and by all other means to
make war impossible, or, at least, to
mitigate the horrors of war. When
war comes, by what means can these
barriers built up against barbarism be
made effective? They cannot be pre-
served by the belligerents, if any of
them choose to ignore them. It is only
from neutral states that effective sanc-
tion can be given to them.

GERMANS SWEEP ASIDE
BARRIERS AGAINST BARBARISM

"What happened? At the very out-
break of the war the Germans swept
aside every one of these barriers. They
tore up treaties which they themselves
solemnly signed. They strove might
in the open sea. They committed every
atrocious act on sea and land against the
Hague convention, which they had
themselves signed. They made war
on women and children. They de-
stroyed neutrals as ruthlessly as they
did their enemies. They are at this
moment driving the population of con-
quered territories into slavery, and, if
worse even than that, they are mak-
ing a confession that they are making
some of the subjects of their enemies
take up arms against their own
country.

"All this has been done, and no
neutral power has been able to stop
it. No neutral power, indeed, has made
any protest against it. We must, then,
take other means to secure the future
peace of the world.

"We have rejected the German offer
to enter into negotiations, not from
lust of conquest or desire for shining
victories. We have rejected it, not
from a spirit of vindictiveness or a de-
sire for revenge, but because peace
now would mean a peace based on
victory. It would be a peace which
would leave the military machine un-
broken, with the halo of success sur-
rounding it. It would leave the con-
trol of that machine in the hands of
the same men who for a generation
prepared for war, who would make
the same preparation again, and who
would choose their own time to plunge
the world into the horrors which we
are now enduring.

WANT PEACE THAT WILL
NOT MAKE SACRIFICES VAIN

"Our aim is the same as President
Wilson's. What he is longing for is
a fighting for. Our sons and brothers
are fighting their lives for it, and
mean to secure it. The hearts of the
people of this country are longing for
peace; we are praying for peace, for
a peace which will bring back to us
in safety those who are fighting our
battles, and a peace which will mean
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SENATE LEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT

May Have Discussed Efforts
to Force Open Debate
on Peace Address.

NO ATTEMPT TO AGREE ON ANY PLAN OF ACTION

Cummins Resolution for Mem-
bers to Express Their Views
Goes to Calendar.

OPPOSITION IS DETERMINED

Led by Senator Stone, Democrats
Maintain It Would Mean
an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Five
Democratic leaders of the Senate, three
of them members of the Foreign Re-
lations Committee, had a long confer-
ence with President Wilson to-night
at the White House. Afterward all of
them refused to talk.

In the conference were Chairman
Stone and Senators Pomerene and
Saulsbury, of the Foreign Relations
Committee, and Senators Walsh and
Hoke Smith.

The President is much interested in
the efforts of Senator Cummins and
other Republicans to force an open de-
bate on his peace address, and in some
quarters it was believed that it was
in this connection that the Senators
were called to the White House. There
have been suggestions that in order to
prevent interference with legislation by
daily discussions of the Cummins resolu-
tion to set aside next week for the
debate, the administration might favor
either fixing a limited time for the
debate, new or an agreement to postpone
until the Senate holds its extra session
after March 4.

It is understood the subject was dis-
cussed only generally, and that no at-
tempt was made to agree upon any
plan of action.

The legislative program was talked
over, and the President is said to have
urged the importance of passing water-
power legislation before the end of the
session.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO DEBATE ON ADDRESS

Determined opposition was revealed
by administration leaders in the Senate
to-day to Senator Cummins's proposal
to set aside next week for discus-
sion of President Wilson's world-
peace address. Led by Senator Stone,
chairman of the Foreign Relations
Committee, the Democrats stood against
the Cummins resolution, maintaining
that with the present legislative busi-
ness, such a discussion at this time
would make necessary an extra session
of Congress.

For nearly two hours, the resolution
was the subject of debate, during which
views on world peace set forth in the
President's address were alluded to
only incidentally. At the outset, Sen-
ator Stone moved that the resolution
be referred to the Foreign Relations
Committee; later Senator Norris moved
to amend that motion by adding in-
structions that the committee make a
report within ten days. Finally, the
resolution went to the Senate calendar,
without action, and it will require af-
firmative action before it can be placed
before the Senate for a vote.

WILL PRESS MATTER AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY

Senator Cummins insisted to-night on
pressing the matter, at every oppor-
tunity, and as a motive, to take it up
is debatable. It can be pressed in
discussion during the first hour of the
Senate's session every day, unless par-
liamentary expedients are adopted to
prevent.

Opening debate on his resolution for
a week's discussion in the Senate of
the peace address, Senator Cummins
said the President's suggestions were
the most important ever made in the
purpose announced in the President's
address, said Senator Cummins. "I
will do all I can to hold the debate
to the point of issue. What is it? It
is this. Ought the Senate on some day
in the near future do the country the
justice of informing the people and
the world of the President of our views
concerning a policy of the most vital
importance, to which he has told us he
is about to commit his government?"

ADDRESS MOST IMPORTANT EVER MADE BY A PRESIDENT

"For the proper discussion of the
resolution it matters not whether the
President is right or wrong. In either
case, his communication is the most
important ever made by a chief ex-
ecutive of the United States. He so
presents it. The whole country so ac-
cepts it, and the foreign nations so ac-
cept it. It has come to the Senate
boldly and, I assume, with
sincerity, saying that he owed it to
to disclose to us the purpose in
mind. Why did he owe it to us to
close without reserve the thought,
purpose in his mind?"

Senator Cummins said the Presi-
dent himself had answered that ques-
tion when he referred to the Senate
"council associated with me" in in-
formation.

"Are we to sit dumb under this
peace?" asked Senator Cummins. "I
time to vote. It is true, has not
been, but is the council to remain sit-
while public opinion is forming,
public judgment is being entered?"

"I have no authority to speak
the President, but I am bound to
lieve those who oppose this resolu-
are not his true friends. It must